TARIFF HEARINGS BEGUN.

ONLY ONE DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE PERSENT,

The Duty on Chemicale, Patate and Otla and Liquers Under Consideration-A

Phil. delphia Firm Asks That a Duty of 30 Per Cent, Be Imposed on Quinino. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The first of the series of tariff hearings, given by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, took place this morning in the large committee room, which was crowded with gentlemen interested in the matters to be presented. There were only five members of the committee present when the proceedings began-the Chairman, Mr. Dingley of Maine, and Mesers. Dalzeil of Pennsylvania, Payne of New York, Evans of Rentucky, and Johnson of North Dakota, all Republicans, All the Democratic members of the committee were conspicuous by their absence. The subject assigned for the morning session was the duty which ought to be imposed on chemicals, paints, and oils. The first two gentlemen who were heard on that subject were Thomas F. Harrison of Philadelphia and Henry Krebbs, Jr., of San Francisco. While the last named was speaking Mr. McMillin of Tennessee entered the room and took his seat as a Democratic member of the committee.

Thomas S. Harrison of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, was the first to address the committee. His association desired the rates in the new tariff bill to be specific instead of ad valorem. as they are at present. In the chemical business there was now invested over \$150,000,000. It was asking no favors, but thought it was entitled to justice. A committee of five, ap-pointed by his association, would submit later in writing to the committee the rates desired on chemicals.

H. Krebbs of San Francisco, speaking on the shemical schedule, said that the tariff act of 1894 did not meet the expectations of the Government or the manufacturers. He desired a change in the classification of borate of lime and borate of sods. The present law was defective in its specifications, and he desired it changed so as to be more explicit. Under it the American miners and producers had been deprived of one-half of their home market, because under the name of crude borate of lime. a calcined, concentrated, and artificially treated material, which contained a very high per cent. of boric acid, was imported.

James McGuire of New York desired a change in the classification and wording of the "alumina" schedule. No change in the rate of duty was desired, but under the present law it was necessary to import 36 per cent. of water to get their product. W. H. H. Childs of New York desired a

change in the wording of the coal tar schedule. The article was now on the free list, and he desired it to remain there. J. T. Schoellkoff of Buffalo advocated rais-

ing from 25 to 35 per cent, ad valorem the duties on coal tar colors, not specially provided J. S. Page of New York, representing color makers, was satisfied with the present rates, but if rates on chemicals are raised, the duty

on colore must also go up. H. G. Stewart of Philadelphia asked for a duty on othre, othrey earths, sienna, and oxide of iron. If these articles remained in the free

list for two more years they could not live, James Hartford, representing the chemical section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, advocated a change from advaforem to specific duty on all drugs.

Samuel Merz of New Jersey requested a duty of 416 cents per pound on ultramarine dyes, Improved methods had enabled American manufacturers to produce about 80 per cent. of the home consumption. The difference in the cost of labor was about 6 to 216 between the United States and that abroad, and in order to compete with foreigners the duty asked was nec-

W. W. Skiddy of New York, representing the manufacturers of dyewood extracts, requested a duty of seven-eighths of one cent per pound on the liquid and 116 cents per pound on the solid article. This, he said, was distinctively an American industry, but lately the French and Germans had begun their man-

the French and Germans had begun their manufacture, and the cheapness of foreign labor
allowed them to dump their surplus product
here. He simply asked a duty whith would
protect American producers. He also asked
that the duty on licorice paste and extracts be
left at live cents per bound, as in the present
tariff law, and the licorice root remain on the
free list.
G. R. Hillyer of New York, representing
the millers of drugs, requested a rate of three
cents per pound on powdered drugs. Under
present conditions the American millers
could not compete with foreigners. He fawored a specific duty.

could not connecte with foreigners. He favored a specific duty.

J. A. Dean of New York, representing the linseed oil manufacturers, said they preferred to have the rate of linseed oil and seed remain as it is rather than navo agitation on the subject.

F. Overbury of New York, manufacturer of chlorate of potasin, asked for a duty of five seents a pound. The article is now on the free list. The cost of the foreign article hid down in the United States was less than it could be made here. At present their plant was closed and could not be opened unless some protection was given. The duty of 1850, which was three cents per pound, would not afford the protestion necessary.

three cents per pound, would not allord the protestion necessary.

Thomas N. Cuthbert, representing the New York Quinine Works, asked that gainine be taken from the free list and a duty of about 20 per cent, or its equivalent in a succific duty, be imposed. This was necessary, he said, in order to compete with foreigners, who sent their surnius product here and sold it at cost. The proposed increase was reasonable and would not be burdeniscine on the consumer. In reply to a question by Mr. Payne of New York, he said that his business had steadily decreased since 1889.

York, he said that his business had steadily decreased since 1889.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) wanted to know that if, prior to 1880, Powers & Weightman of Philadelphia had not had complete control of the American market.

Mr. Cuthrest replied that he could not say.

A. H. Jones, representing Powers & Weightman, said that this was not so. His firm made an excellent article and American dealers had given them preforence. The low price of quining to-day was not due to placing the article on the free list, but to the cultivation of bark entering into its manufacture. But for the determination of his firm, the manufacture of quining in this country would have ceased long ago, and if it had not been for other articles they manufactured they would have ceased long.

Thompson of Baltimore said that the

A. L. Thompson of Baltimore said that the A. L. Thompson of Baitimore said that the present duty on sal soda was unfair to the American maker. Under it the raw material and finished product received about the same protection. American makers had kept up the fight by selling their product practically for nothing. On enson saits he requested a duty of \$\frac{H}{2}\$ of a cent per pound, so as to place it with other drugs.

of % of a cent per pound, so as to place it with other drugs.

J. B. Thompson of Harrisburg, Ky., appeared for the manufacturers of spirits. He equested the restoration to \$2.50 per galion on all imported spirits—the rate provided in the McKinley bill. In the Wilson bill the tax on domestic spirits was increased, and that on the imported decreased. This error, has aid, was to have been corrected when the last named bill was in conference. But the bill was taken out of conference and sent to the President, and the error, or whatever it might be called, remained. He also saked for a reignoral clause relative to the importation of spirits, from Canada. Under the present arrangement, he asserted, American producers could only ship to Canada in certain sized cases, while the Canadians could send spirits to us in any amount.

cases, while the Canadians could send spirits to us in any amount.

E. L. Snyder of New York, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers', Association, believed that the duty on spirits should be so adjusted as not to bar foreign products. No increase should be made in the rate on foreign wines. Rates should be fixed so as to yield revenue and treat fairly both the foreign and domestic products. He acked so as to yield revenue and treat fairly both the foreign and domestic products. He acked the Francisco did not agree with Mr. 2n) der in regard to wines. He asked the restoration of the McKinley rate on wines—50 cents per gallon—and \$2.50 per gallon on all other spirits. He held that this duty would not increase the price low. They supplied the masses—the poorer classes—and to raise prices would be derimental to their increast. He asked the sommittee not to extend the reciprocity clause to foreign liquors.

The sommittees adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when those interested in the cotton schedule will be heard.

White Chost Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. - White Ghost, the Indian chief who is here with a delegation of his fellow tribesmen, asking for \$200,000 interest fellow tribesmen, saving to the constraint of th

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. The President Pardons Two Counterfelters

and Commutes the Sentence of Another, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The President has pardened, to take effect Dec. 31, William Jackson, sentenced Oct. 7, 1895, in Texas, to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor, for making counterfeit coin. He has also pardoned James Burwell, alias Charles Sherwood, convicted in July last, in Michigan, of bringing counterfeit bills into the United States. Burwell was sentenced in Canada more than twenty years ago to seven years' imprisonment for counterfeiting. The detectives since his return to the United States suspected him of further effence of this kind that could not be proven, so he was, arrested, tried, and convicted last July on the ame old evidence and for practically the same

same old evidence and for practically the same crime for which, he had been punished in Canada. The President in his endoraement says that whatsoever the technical rules of law may be, he does not think it is fair or just to punish this convict again for an offence so nearly involved in his previous conviction.

The sentence of three years and six months and \$5 fine Imposed upon Washington Claypole, Jr., in western Pennsylvania in May, 1894, for passing counterfelt money, has been commuted to three years actual imprisonment.

The President has also commuted to five years' imprisonment, with all deductions for good behavior, the sentence of ten years imposed in July, 1893, in Maine, upon William R. Shaw for embezzling national bank funds.

A pardon has been denied to W. W. Lusk, sentenced in western Missouri in 1893 to six years for sending obscene letters through the mails, the President holding that "this convict's crime is of such a nature and the circumstances related to it are so detestable as to deserve a severe sentence."

A pardon has also been denied in the case of W. T. Morrison sentenced in sentence.

were sentence."

A pardon has also been denied in the case of W. T. Morrison, sentenced in southern Mississippi to \$25 fine for forgery. In regard to this case the President says: "I will not listen to any application for pardon in this case, the effect of which will be to relieve the convict from the payment of the trifling fine imposed by his sentence. The fine ought to be collected at once, and the convict may well congratulate himself upon the senartable legency avisatists. himself upon the remarkable clemency extended to him by the Court."

TORPEDO BOAT NO. 6.

Indications That She Will Reach Her Con-tract Speed of 27 1-2 Knots,

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.-Torpedo boat No. 6 was down the bay again this forenoon on her tuning-up trials. She stopped at the torpedo station and took on board Commander Converse. Then going up to and over the measured course, she is said to have speeded up to some-thing like 24% knots, working with but two thing like 24½ knots, working with but two boilers, carrying 150 pounns steam pressure. The engines were making about 320 revolutions. The boat has three collers, and a working pressure of 220 pounds has been figured upon. Her contract speed is 27½ knots, and all her provious work indicates that she will make it. Reports of great excess of speed are merely conjecture and it is said are not founded on any information given out by the builders. The builders are not prepared for the official trials, and hence the department has issued no orders for them. The present progressive trials will be kept up until the men are thoroughly trained and the machinery adjusted. It is difficult to say when this will be, owing to variations of weather, trials being conducted only on pleasant days.

THE MONOCACY'S QUARTERS.

Condemned to Spend the Winter Thirty-five Miles from a Big City.

Toxio, Dec. 13.-The foreign community in Tientsin are much exercised about the United States ship Monocacy, which has been condemned, apparently, to spend the winter at Tangku, a little village near the mouth of the Peiho River. The misery of passing three months at such a wretched place can hardly be exaggerated. Tientsin is thirty-five miles higher up the river, and the ship would be far more useful there. But the United States may a uthorities seem to entertait some apprehension that if the Monocacy went up to Tientsin she with host difficulty that the dozents. might have difficulty in getting down again.

Admiral Selfridge Salls for Nice and Ad-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-A cablegram from Admiral Selfridge to the Navy Department this morning announced that he was leaving Smyrna in the flagship San Francisco for Nice and Genoa, where it is expected that the ship and Genoa, where it is expected that the ship will be docked and cleaned, according to the regulations which requires docking once in six months, the San Francisco having been last docked at Genoa in May. The Admiral's departure at this time is taken by the authorities here to indicate an improved condition of affairs in Turkey, as the small cruiser Clincinnati and the gunboat Bancroft are left alone at Symrna, the Minneapous having gone down to Alexandretia last week.

Admiral Beardslee in the flagship Philadelphia, after spending a week at Callao, Feru. Admiral Beardsiee in the Engship Philacei-phia, after spending a week at Caliso. Peru, has sailed for Valparaiso. Chilli, on the first visit of an American Admiral to that port since the attack on the Baltimore's men, which came near leading to war. The bad feeling which grew out of that incident has been wholly dissi-pated, and it is expected that Admiral Beards-iee will receive distinguished courtesies from the Chillian authorities.

lee will receive disting the Chilian authorities. Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Capt. C. J. Barelay leigh, relieving Capt. Merrill Miller, to wbom Commander W. C. Gibson is ordered to com-

mand the Adams on her return from Hawaii, relieving Commander E. W. Watson, who is detailed to the Fortsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard as ordnance officer.

Capt. Nicoli Ludlow has been assigned to duty as member of the examining board at Washington. ington.
Licut. A. P. Nazro is detached from the En-terprise and will become executive officer at the New York Navy Yard Jan. 5.

Army Orders,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28-The Secretary of War rders that Lieut,-Col. David Perry, Tenth Cavalry, proceed to Omaha, and report in person o the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Fort Robinson,

First Lieut, Edwin B. Babitt, Ordnance De-artiment, is ordered to make two visits to Lime voint, San Francisco barbo, Cal., to sight the 2-inch B. I., rifle mounted at that point. First Lieut, George E. French, Fourth infan-ry, is ordered to continue on duty with the try, is ordered to continue on duty with th National Guard of Idaho until further orders.

TWO DEAD AT THE GRAND CENTRAL. One Passenger Died at the Station; the Other on an Incoming Train.

Two bodies lay side by side yesterday in the police room in the Grand Central Station. One was that of a man; the other that of a woman. Both died suddenly. The man was John Mc-Cord, 67 years old, of Oberlin, O. He died in the waiting room of the station. He had been visitwaiting room of the exaction. The had been accompanied to his home by S. W. Jones, his son-in-law. They reached town on the train arriving at 10:40 o clock from New Haven. While the son-in-law was purchasing tickets for their further journey the old man went into an antercom. A few minutes later he was found on the floor by William Rapley, one of the station porters. He died before an ambulance arrived. His body was placed on a stretcher and conveyed to the police station. The sou-in-law went to the Coroner's office to make arrangements for the removal of the body to Oberlin. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. The dead woman was Mrs. Frederika Simon, 60 years old, of Marble Hill, Kingsbridge. She was on her way to this city with her husband to do some shopping, and was to be met at the station by her son-in-law, an undertaker at 936 First avenue, named Becker. When the train was nearing the Grand Central Station Mrs. Simon was taken suddenly ill, She expired in a few minutes. Her son-in-law, who was waiting, took charge of the body, which was removed to the police station until a permit for the Coroner. ing relatives in New Haven, and was being ac-

ELLEN KEATING'S FUNERAL. No Further Developments as to the Girl's

Mysterions Beath. The funeral of Miss Ellen Keating, who was killed early on Christmas morning by being run over by a wildcat engine on the Kings County Elevated road in Brooklyn, was held vesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in Fulton and Market streets. There ment, in Fulton and Market streets. There were many beautiful floral tributes from relatives and friends and the societies to which the dead girl belonged. The Rev. James M. Foran was the celebrant of the mass, and the Rev. Joseph E. McCoy made an address. The church was crowded. The four brothers of the deceased acted as pailbearers. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The inquest in the case will be begun to-day by Coroner Jason. The police have obtained no further confirmation of their suspicious that Alfred A. Wright, the negro porter at the station where Miss Keating met her death, had some hand in the killing. Wright will be kept in custody, pending the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Trains of the Royal Blue Line.

MORE BANKS IN TROUBLE.

TRE CRICAGO DIME SAVINGS BANK WARNS OFF DEPOSITORS,

Patture to Mineeanolis and Another to West Superior, Wis. Winding Up the Affairs of the Atlas Bank in Chicago-Coulty Money Recently Withdrawn. CHICA . Dec. 28.-The Atlas National Bank, at Wash!, ton and Lassile streets, was practi-Association, representing the associated financial institutions of the city, when the doors were opened to the public at 10 o'clock this morning. William C. Onkley, a former national bank examiner, was appointed the agent of the assoclated banks to superintend the clerical and other details in connection with the work of voluntary liquidation with the necessary cash assistance of the other banks. The collateral securities and other assets of the Atlas Bank will be turned over to Isaac G. Lombard, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, as trustee for the associated banks, quickly as the cash equivalent is paid to the bank depositors. There was a steady stream of serious-faced

business men and other creditors of the Atlas Bank passing into the building all morning. Their steps were bent toward the desks of Cashier S. W. Stone, his assistant, and the paying teller, where anxious inquiries were made as to how and when the money on deposit would be paid by the bank. Most of the callers brought their pass books, showing balances to their credit. The books were received and the owners informed that as soon as their accounts were balanced on the books, checks on Trustee Isaac G. Lombard, President of the National Bank of America, for the full amount of their claims would be sent. Small accounts were paid in full when presented this morning, but in paid in full when presented this morning, but in no case did the large depositors press for immediate payment, accepting the signed guarantee of the banks in the Clearing House that all depositors would get their money in full. Many business men and bankers called to express their sympathy with the officers and directors of the bank.

It is believed the stockholders will get nearly all that is due them at par.

W. C. D. Grannis, President of the Atlas National Hank, is prestrated by the worry over the affairs of his institution.

"I believe everything is going to come out

right." he said, "but matters are considerably involved now."

E. B. Myers, a director of the bank and one of the original stockholders, said last evening that the immediate cause of the trouble was the withdrawar of over \$400,000 in cash by County Treasurer Kechersperger following the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois.

"There were also other large withdrawals," said Mr. Myers, incident upon the failure of the National Bank of illinois and reports current regarding the supposed; involved condition of the bank. But for the failure of the Bank of Illinois the Atlas would have had no trouble, for its business was in a good condition, as is evidenced by the action of the Clearing House Committee.

Committee,

"Treasurer Kochersperger had on deposit in
the bank at the beginning of list week \$678,
000. The failure of the Bank of illinois, I suppose, made him nervous, for within a few days
afterward he withdrew \$40,000. The bank
still owes him \$240,000, but has secured him
abundantly,

"The bank was also unfortunate in its business with the Van Nortwicks. They owed the

abundantly.

"The hank was also unfortunate in its business with the Van Nortwicks. They owed the bank about \$240,000, and the woole matter would have been adjusted without trouble but for the failure of the National Hank of Hilliois. The indebtedness was the result of the building of their big paper mill at Appleton, and about Oct. I the whole property was bonded for \$300,000. Boston men had promised to take the whole issue after election, and the matter was practically consummated when the Hank of Hillions failed. This miarmed the Boston people, and the deal tell through. The result was that the Atias Bank had to shoulder the whole burden. It is abundantly secured, however, as the property of the Van Nortwicks is worth \$1,000,000.

"Norton & Co., who went into the hands of a receiver on Saturday, also owed the bank about \$80,000, but this is well secured."

The resources of the Atias National Bank are estimated at \$2,000,000, with obligations approximating the same amount. Owing to inability to realize the actual value of the as-

SNO.000, but this is well secured.

The resources of the Atias National Bank are estimated at \$2,500,000, with obligations approximating the same amount. Owing to inability to realize the actual value of the assets on a declining market it will be necessary for the banks which are members of the Clearing House Association to advance them \$500,000 and \$600,000, prorated according to their capital stock, in order to pay all approved claims in full at once. This is expected to be done within a week. The amount of money needed to complete the liquidation is about \$190,000 more than was expected at first by the Clearing House Committee, had held a conference to-day with Casaler S. W. Stone, the acting manager of the bank, and had gone over some of the accounts, he expressed his confidence that the bank had not only ample assets to cover all liabilities, but that the sockholders would not suffer so severely as was at here expected. would not suffer so severely as was at hirst ex-pected. Mr. Stone also said the stockholders would not fare badly in the division of the

would not three badly in the division of the assets.

The well-known connection between the Atlas Bank and the Dime Savings Bank, a small but old institution, caused the circulation of the report that it would also be forced to liquidate. Considerable money is due it from the Atlas Bank. The Chicago Enfety Vaults are also operated in connection with the bank. Other banks of the city were doing business under normal conditions this morning.

The officers and directors of the Dime Savings Bank are the city were doing business. The officers and directors of the Dime Savings Bank were not at the bank this morning to answer the numerous and anxious inquiries of depositors. It was stated that they were at a meeting. The general opinion is that the lime Bank will follow the Atlas into voluntary liquidation within ninety days. The enforcement of the ninety day notice rule on depositors who wanted to withdraw after the big bank collarse last week did not create any excitement at the Dime Bank will follow the cash eavy excitement at the Dime Bank as the trouble did at other savinge banks. Depositors accorded the statement of the cank officials that the precaution was best for all concerned, and the ninety day notice could be withdrawn for immediate payment of depositors at any time the cash resources warranted such a siep. The Atlas liquidation, however, brought such a rine of depositors for their money that the decision was reached this morning to advise all persons not to denosit any more of their deposits for ninety days. The hint was sufficient to stop deposits, and the bank reliapsed into a state of suspended animation pending developments.

The capital stock of the Dime Savings Bank is \$100,000. The report mode to the State Auditor of Public Accounts has July by the bank officers piaced the Habilities in savings depositors at present, owing to stendy withdrawals due to hard times, is about \$300,000.

The pank did not do a general business. It is reported that the bank held considerable stock of the Atlas as an investment. President trannis of the Atlas was the active power in the Dime Savings will have to go out of business at once as a result of the Atlas liquidation.

PAYING TELLER BOSCH MISSING-

A Discovery in Connection with the Suspended Bank of Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28. Leander Bosch, paying teller of the suspended Bank of Minnesota, has disappeared. He was seen a few hours after the bank suspended on last Tuesday, and he appeared on Thursday to place his accounts in the hands of the Public Examiner.

When the receiver took charge he was in-When the receiver took charge he was informed that an item in the accounts of the paying telier could not be satisfactorily understood without a personal explanation from Mr. Rosch. The discrepancy amounts to between \$1.000 and \$2.000, and is so small that the assets of the bank are not affected. The sum, indeed, is so small that it is believed Mr. Bosch could readily replace it from his personal means should the omission not be explained by a rechecking of the books.

The disappearance of the paying teller arouses great anxiety among his relatives and immediate friends.

A MINNEAPOLIS BANK FAILS, The Scandia Bank Closes Its Doors-Scan-

dinavians Were Its Patrons, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.-The Scandla It was organized fifteen years ago by Mr. Grinager, a prominent Scandinavian politician of this State, who died in 1893. Its President is itthis State, who died in 1816. He President is its Sunde, who came to Minneapolis ten years ago from Wilmar, Munn, wherehe had made quite a fortune as a money lender. The last obtainable statement of the condition of the hank was made on Oct. 6 last. It showed loans and discounts amounting to \$180,988, and deposits aggregating \$225,337. Its business has been almost wholly with Scandinavians. almost wholly with Scandinavians.

A COUNTRY BANK DRAGGED UNDER cago and St. Paul.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28 .- In anticipation of a run to-day the Bank of Superior did not open for busines this morning. Henry S. Butler is for dustice; this morning. Heary S. Butter is assigned a A has assumed charge of the bank's affairs. The failure is due to poor business and heavy withdrawals since the recent failures in St. Paul, Chicago, and this city. The capital of the bank was \$25,000, with a surplus of \$8,000. The deposits were nearly \$100,000, including \$13.-210 of oity funds. This makes nearly \$30,000 of nublic funds tied up in a week.

Officials of the bank say they will pay in full.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Disintegrates, Breaks Down and Eliminates Stone in the Kidney or Bladder, Both Uric Acid and Phosphatic Formations.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT OF

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

Professor of Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.

Chemical Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, East 26th St., New York.

Lithia Springs, Va. DEAR DOCTOR: I have received the five collections of disintegrated Calculi, each collection containing a number of fragments, and also the three boxes each containing a single calculus, mentioned in your letter as discharged by different patients under treatment by the

E. C. LAIRD, M. D., Resident Physician, Buffalo |

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER No. 2.

I have analyzed and photographed parts of each specimen, and designated them alphabetically."

One of the Calculi from the collection marked "A" was 8-16 of an inch in diameter, of an orange color, and on section exhibited a nucleus, surrounded by nine concentric layers of a crystalline structure, as shown in the accompanying photograph, marked "A," magnified 12 diameters.

On chemical analysis it was found to consist of Uric Acid (colored by organic substances from the urine), with traces of Ammonium Urate and Calcium Oxalate. A fragment of a broken down calculus from the

ame collection was found to consist of Uric Acid.



(Calcult "A" magnified 12 diameters.)

One of the fragments, taken at random from th collection marked "B," which was still more disintegrated than the preceding one, proved on analysis to be composed chiefly of Uric Acid and Ammonium Urate, with a trace of Calcium Oxalate. See accompanying photograph "B," magnified 12 diameters,

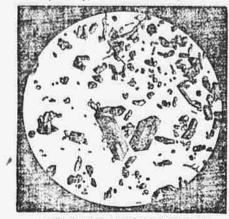


The contents of the boxes marked "C" consisted chiefly of whitish crystalline materials.

chiefly of whitish crystalline materials.

On microscopic examination they exhibited well defined prismatic crystals, characteristic of "Triple Phosphates," as shown in the accompanying photograph "C," magnified 20 diameters.

On chemical analysis they were found to consist of Magnesium and Ammonium Phosphate (Triple Phosphate). Calcium Phosphate, Calcium Carlsonate—a trace, Sedium and Potassium Salts in traces, Uric Acid and "rates none, Culcium Oxalate none, Organic debris in asiderable quantity, and matters foreign to Calculi.



New York, Dec. 3, 1896.

The fragments of Calculi in the collection marked "D" were numerous and of sizes varying from small fragments to 7-8 of an inch in length by 3-16 of an inch in width and 5-16 of an inch in thickness. I enclose a photograph of one of them marked "D," magnified 12 diameters. Some of the fragments were white and others gray in color.



On chemical analysis they were found to consist partly of the variety known as "Fusible Calculus," Ammonium and Magnesium Phosphate with Calcium Phosphate, also Calcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate in traces, Calcium Oxalate in traces, Uric Acid in traces, and organic matter.

The collection of Calculi marked "E" were nodulated and nearly spherical in shape, consisting of crystalline lay-ers from 3-8 of an inch to 1-4 of an inch in diameter. See accompanying photograph "E" of a specimen magnified 12 diameters.



(Calcult "E" magnified 19 diameters.)

They were of a brown color, and on analysis proved to be chiefly Uric Acid, with some Ammonium Urate and traces of organic matter.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

It is known, to all medical men at least, that Uric Acid causes Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Cout, Rheumatism, Eczema, certain forms of Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, etc., etc. This being the case it goes without saying that an agent that dissolves and eliminates Uric Acid from the blood must be a potent remedy in these and all other ills (and they are many) having their origin in an excess of Urid Acid in the blood.

MUST PAY HIS WIFE'S BILLS.

MAY CHARMAN'S VICTORY.

Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision in the cowdrey is liable for a bill of \$22.25 for things suit of the property owners of Larchmont, N. Y., purchased by his wife, from whom he is living to oust Mrs. May Charman, proprietor of Victoria Hotel at that place. The trial last two weeks, and many well-known residents

bleveles through the cafe. By the decision of Justice Smith Mrs. Charman may run the hotel, but she cannot keep a | the bills. Justice Daly, in writing the opinion | When the embroidered altar cloth and the | ket, there are disappearances of these bankers. bar and cannot well liquors indiscriminately to of the Court, says;

guests. He grants an injunction restraining the rooms of guests. Justice Smith holds that the Victoria is a private hotel or boarding house of the same genhouses in Larchmont, and therefore not within
the prohibition of the covenant. He also states:
"I also find that the Victoria has been conducted respectably and in an orderly manner. I
am constrained to believe that the instances of
misconduct on the part of some of the guests
testified to were much exaggerated. It would
be impossible to conduct a house the size of the
Victoria without misconduct at some time of
some sort on the part of some of the guests, and
this can occur, as it did in this case, without
injury to the general character of the house fix
a respectable and well conducted place of entertainment. houses in Larchmont, and therefore not within

inimment.

"I also find that the furnishing of liquor to the quests of these hotels or boarding houses as a part of their entertainment is not, and never has been, considered by those subject to its provisions to be prohibited by the covenant in question. It is undisputed that such has been the practice by the proprietors of these places with the knowledge and practiced territory. The keeping of a barroom or blace for the indiscriminate sale of intexicating fluors is clearly within the letter and the spirit of the covenant. The place kept by the defendant, Charman, in the basement of the Victoria in the summer of 1895 became practically a barroom.

"Whatever her original intention in fitting up the room, it is certain that it soon became a place where any person, whether a guest of the hotel or an entire stranger, could purchase and be served with intoxicating fluor freely and without question. The conduct of the defendant, Charman, in connection with this cafe or barroon or by whatever neme it may be called.

be served with implementation in the defendant, Charman, in connection with this cafe or barrogm, or by whatever name it may be called, was a clear violation of the covenant and afforthe a complete justification to the plaintiff for the institution and prosecution of this action, an action which, in my opinion, would never have been contemplated except for this particular conduct of the defendant.

"I therefore decide that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the defendant, Charman, for an injunction restraining her from selling or disposing of intoxicating liquors on her premises to any person except the guests of her house and their invited friends, such liquors to be served only with their meals and in their private rooms."

Justice Smith holds that Mrs. Charman will have to pay the costs of the trial.

FUND FOR GRANT MONUMENT DAY, The City Provides a \$50,000 Fund for the Dedication in April.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate Gen. Horace Porter of the Grant Monument Association suggested that \$50,000 be approprinted for the expenses of the dedicatory ceremonies of the tomb in April. Gen. Porter said that the city should have full charge of the dedication, as it was to be purely a city affair, and he promised that the monument association would turn over the temb to the municipality on the day of the celebration. He explained that the entire cost of the monument was that the entire cost of the monument was \$500,000, and that the entire sum, with the exception of \$18,000, had been given by the clitzens of New York in contributions ranging from 1 cent to \$5,000. President-lect McKinley had promised to be present, and it was the duty of the city to make the affair a suncess regardless of cost. In addition to Major McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, Gen. Forter said, the Governors of neighboring States, the Mayors of large cities, the diplomatic corps, and the members of the Legislature ought to be invited. The proper entertainment of all the guests and the erection of a large platform at the temb for their accommodation would cost a great deal of money, he said. The board allowed \$50,000 without a dissenting vote.

Bridge Elevator Didn't Run Yesterday. The Reno inclined elevator or moving stairway which has been put in the New York approach to the Brooklyn Bridge to experiment with was not working yesterday because a \$5,000 bond to secure the trustees against damages resulting from its use had not been filed. Chief Engineer Martin said yesterday that the bond would be filed this morning and the elevator set in motion. PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Though Cowdrey Doesn't Live with Her His Credit Is Hers. A decision of a District Court that Lawyer

art, was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate m. The wife lives at 73 Madison avenue, while conjugal relations have ceased, her Larchmont and this city were called as wit- | husband visits her every week or ten days. His income is about \$260 a month, and he has witnesses as the "House of All Nations," and it been paying out for her and their children agogne, which is the largest structure was also said that women in evening dress rode about \$200 a month. He does not give her a of the kind in the ward. The congregaregular allowance, but when she sends him bills for what she purchases he pays if he approves

> wife he is relieved from responsibility for her pecuniary allowance for her support. In this notice of any limitation of his authority. When the fact of separation is not commonly known, or where, by occasional visits, the husband They discovered that property worth about \$1.200, the most valuable of which was the most result of the control of the cont keeps up the appearance of cohabitation with | baum's assistance in the labor of making the his wife, he has generally been considered prima facie liable as before, though notice of an allow-

contracts. "The rule seems to be that the Busband, in cases of voluntary separation, has an alternative. He may trust his wife with a sufficient allowance to spend for herself or he may trust to her to pledge his credit for what she deems necessary. If he trusts her with the money he is not liable for herdebts; if he trusts her to buy in his name he is, because it may be presumed that she has the right to pledge his credit. The basis of either doctrine is his liability, in one manner or another, to suitably support her, and this liability, under some appropriate theory. whether of implied agency of which were purchased by her will enforce."

The articles, which were purchased by her from A. A. Vantine & Co., were a sofa cushion, \$3: a lamp and globe, \$5.75, and a breakfast gown and sash, \$13.50. It was held that the articles were necessary and were suitable to the rank, status, and accustomed manner of living of Mrs. Cowdrey.

Buttling Must Execute the Writ.

A motion was made last week for Sheriff Buttling to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to serve a writ on Pawnbroker Freel of Grand street to replevin three diamonds stolen from Dr. Edward W. McNeill of 65 St. Mark's place. The Sheriff said he had not executed the writ as he had received instructions from the District Attorney that the articles would be used in evidence against the thieves, who had not as yet been tried. Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided the Speriff must execute the writ.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

the Lapsed Policies of the Washington Irving Union.

The following letters tell their own story:

New York, Dec. 25, 1895.

The Manhattan Life Ins. Co., New York, My.
GENTLAMES: The Washinston Irving Union, of which I am Fresident, have for several years past in sured the lives of the numbers of the union in your company, the premiums on some having own collected from members and some having own collected from members exhibited acts. The company of the union as benefits are in the washington of the company of the union as benefits are in the washington of the company of the control of the company of the control of the washington of the control of the company of the company of the company of the company, but directly affect ing income in consequence of the non-payment of the premiums by the regularly authorized officer of the association, through no fasti of the insured of the company, but directly affecting income in the company, and that you are always auxious and willing to continue life insurance on sound lives, and while we appreciate the fast that some of those policies that have been allowed to lapse may be on lives that could not secure insurance at the present time, we consider the relinatement of the entire number, without regard to their present ondition, is an unusually liveral action on your part, and as such will be appreciated by every member of this union. Yours very truly, [Signed] The following letters tell their own story

[Signed] AUGUSTUS FREY.
[Signed] AUGUSTUS FREY.
[Signed] AUGUSTUS FREY.
[Signed] President.
Washington Irving Union. New York, Dec. 20, 1806.
GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of even date, In which
you request us to restore the lapsed policies on lives
of many of the members of your union, we beg to
state that after giving due consideration to all the
facts laid before us, and desiring to treat all our policy noiders v*th liberality and justice, we have concluded to reil late all the lapsed policies upon payment of the p. emiums which should have been paid
June 5 and Dec. 5 last. Yours respectfully.
[Signed]

A STNAGOGUE ROBBED. Pawn Tickets for the Stolen Articles Found

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

The trustees of the synagogue at Madison and Montgomery streets have for a number of weeks missed ornaments of value from the altar of the main assembly room of the synagogue. The ornaments were stolen one at a time, and Louis Tannenhaum, the janitor, declared that he was unable to account for the thefts. He lived with his wife and family in the basement of the syntion was kept in ignorance of the thefts, as the trustees hoped to catch the criminal. sacred lituminated scrolls were missed from the | leaving behind them angry and excited credi-"When the husband lives separate from his | ark the trustees resolved to take action. The | tors. discovery of the theft of the scrolls was made purchases if he had made adequate provision by after the services on Saturday. Janitor Tan-siderable number of Italian banks, so called, in nenbaum said that he had discovered no evicase the defendant continued in effect the ordi- | dence that thieves had broken into the synanary course of liability by permitting his wife | gogue, and he could not understand the robbery to purchase on his credit by allowing her to at all. The trustees met on Sunday and made a order goods to be sent to him and by giving no complete inventory of the altar ornaments.

baum's assistance in the labor of making the inventors, and were amazed when they discovered that he was not at home. His wire appeared surprised, teo, and said that she could not explain his absence. Morris Munaky, the Vice-President of the synagogue, after consultation with his associates, visited Police Captain Meakim at the Madison street station on Sunday night, notified him of the robberies, and furnished a list of the stolen property. Petective Hogan went to the synagogue, and on searching Tannenbaum's room found a bundle containing eighteen pawn tickets, representing all the missing property.

Mrs. Tannenbaum was distressed at the discovery. She declared that she had no knowledge of the pawning of the ornaments, and insisted that she did not know where her husband was, or what motive he could have had if he

sisted that she did not know where her husband was, or what motive he could have had if he really had pawned the valuables. The janitor hadn't returned yesterday, and Vice-President Munsky had a long talk with Mrs. Tannenbaum in the afternoon. At the close of the interview he called at the station and claimed the pawn tickets, which were turned over to him. The Sergeant at the desk was supprised at the demand, but Mr. Munsky told him that he was satisfied that the whole transaction would be satisfactorily explained to the Heard of Trustees, and that the synarcgue officers had no desire to prosecute the janitor.

The comes of a very tice family, indeed," he added.

The general plarm sent out on Sanday for

The general plarm sent out on Sunday for Tannenbaum's arrest on sight has not been re-scinded. He is 45 years old and has been

DENY OWING THE CITY MONEY.

Only One of the Officers of Annexed Villages

Has Paid Up.

Of the officers of the various villages and Commissioners of Accounts reported, were in and not turned in, but one has admitted that he owes the city anything. He is Francis A. Watson, formerly Treasurer of the Commissioners of Improvement of the town of West Chester, and when notified by the Comptroller that he had failed to turn over a balance of \$1.641.40 he promptly sent his check for that amount. George F. Wettje, an official of the village of Wakefield, from whom the Commissioners of Accounts said there was due \$232.31, and H. 1). Lent, a Supervisor of West Chester, charged with having withheld a balance of \$3.341.75, both denied that they owed the city anything. A. M. Field, Supervisor of the town of West Chester, wrote a letter to the Comptroller stating that the report of the commissioners of Accounts, alleging that he owed the city \$570.34, was not correct. Instead of his owing that sum, he said, there is due him for services as Supervisor \$561.19, J. A. Blumenherg, formerly receiver of taxes in Wakefield, who, the Commissioners of Accounts said, owed the city \$1,073, wrote that he was not aware of it. The Comptroller has referred the letters to the Corporation Counsel. of Accounts said there was due \$232.31,

Judgment Against the New York Exten-

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded Lewis E. Ransom six cents fast and \$300 fee damages and Mrs. Florence E. Ray \$500 fee damages and Mrs. Florence E. Ray \$500 fee damages in their suits against the New York Bay Extension Railroad Company, running from Garden City and connecting with the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company in Queens county. The two properties are adjacent to the Stewart estate. The company raised an embankment on Cedar avenue, Hempstead, L. I., which, the plaintiffs allege, obstructs the approach to their property. ITALIAN BANKERS.

Valu Efforts to Protect Their Depositors by Means of Legislation. Several efforts have been made in Albany in the last five or six years to enact statutes to protect the depositors in small private banks. person to so use the title "bank" as to convey the notion that the institution of which he has charge is a duly incorporated bank, subject to he supervision of the State or national authorities. Notwithstanding this, the Italian and Russian bankers, but more especially the former, continue to flourish, and from time to time, when there is any flurry in the stock mar-

A banco in italian is a counter, and a con New York are literally "counters" in the rear ansker needs no other surplus or invested capital; and usually he has no other capital or surplus, as very often incensed depositors find out to their cost. The banking system of Italy is, compared with other countries, a somewhat primitive affair. There are in all, exclusive of private banks, only 700 banking institutions in Italy, a country of 30,000,000 population. Ten of these are what are called chartered banks, the oldest of which is the Bank of Naules, founded in 1816. There are then 150 joint stock banks, and the other institutions are small local banks distributed throughout the country for the convenience of the institutions are small local banks distributed throughout the country for the convenience of the institutions are are relatively more depositors in savings banks in Italy than there are in the United States and more, too, than there are in the United States and more, too, than there are in the legium and Holland, two countries which have maintained savings banks for centuries. The average savings of the inhabit mis, deposited in savings banks, are larger in Italy than in many European countries, though only half as large as in the United States.

Italian, depositors are singularly mistrustful of bankers of other nationalities than their own and unreasonably credulous, it is believed by many, of the good faith of Italian bankers, and the benaity which they pay for this confidence is an occasional heavy loss through defactation. Such losses appear to have no effect whatever upon the great majority of them, for as soon as the interpret of such a defaication. Such losses appear to have no effect whatever upon the great majority of them, for as soon as the interpret of banks increase and the whole system of minglian savings with trade seems increade among the Italians of New York.

BROKER ABBE WANTS A DIVORCE. He Admits Chastising His Wife and Tells Why He Did It.

Richard F. Abbe, a broker, living at 644 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, has begun a suit for absolute divorce from Katle Abbe, and yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Osborne, a motion was made by the defendant for \$75 a week alimony and \$250 counsel fee. Decision was

Abbe sileges that his wife was intimate with

Abbe alleges that his wife was intimate with Albert J. Comerty at 631 Lorimer street between Jan. 1. 1803, and Dec. 1. 1896. He says his wife falsely accused him of being unfaithful and he chastised her, as he thought he had a right to do, and that she caused his arrest for assault. Then she abandoned him, taking the children and furniture.

The defendant denied the accusations, and contended that he beat her in the presence of their children. On her complaint, she says, he was fine dby a Police Justice. She had a photograph taken showing the marks on her face, and this photograph she presented to the Court. She says her his band has an office at 60 and 62 New street, and has an income of \$7,000 a year. Comerty, who is named as the correspondent, made an affidacti denying the allegations made by the plantilly. by the picintiff.

Mrs. Abbe asks, as a counter claim, for a sep-

Alderman Oitrogge, at the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, presented an ordinance providing that all street sented an ordinence providing that all streets musiciers should be licensed; that the license fee be 2.0, that no person shall have a license who has not been a resident of Brooklyn for at least one year; that there shall be no street playing before 0 o'clock in the morning and after feedock at night; that there shall be no playing within 500 feet of a church or school house nor within 250 feet of a dwelling whose immates shall forbid it. The penalty prescribed is 510, the matter was laid on the table for one week.

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